

# The Daily Gazetteer.

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## Remarks on the last Craftsman, and on Fog's Journal.



R. ADDISON, in one of the *Whig Examiners*, observes, that *Aristotle* had represented the different Perfections of rational Writings by different Sorts of Wine. Improving upon this Hint, that admirable Author represents the different Sorts of Nonsense by *Small Beer*. LOW NONSENSE,

he, is like that in the Barrel, which is altogether tasteless, and insipid. HIGH NONSENSE like that in the Bottle, which hath, in Reality, no more strength and Spirit than the other, but frets, and flies, and bounces, and, by the Help of a little Wind that is into it, imitates the Passions of a much nobler Liquor. The low grovelling Nonsense, he adds, is in every *Grub-street* Production; but he thinks there are some who have hit the *Sublime in Nonsense*, besides Dr. *Johnson* in Divinity, and that great Genius in Politics, who began with his *Letter to the Examiner*, and ended with his *Dissertation on Parties*.

THIS Passage in the *Whig Examiner* is beautiful as all as just, and shews the same fine Imagination, which displayed itself with greater Advantage in Writings of greater Importance. The Author of the *Craftsman*, like the true *Banditti*, who never rob but they order, steals this Conceit, and applies it without either Vivacity or Judgment. He likens his Adversaries in the *Daily Gazetteer*, to the mixing of Bottoms of bottles. One Writer (he says) is like *Cake-House Beer*; another like *dead Small Beer*; and a third like *very Port*, or *Brunswick Mum*.

It would highly deserve Censure to be naming Mr. Addison, and the Author of the *Craftsman*, or producing Specimens of their Works in the same Paper, were not of Use to the Reader, to shew him the Difference between the greatest and the meanest of Writers. This difference cannot more plainly be shewn, than by observing, that the Wit of the former is not only natural, but uncommon; so that the Reader at the same time yields his Assent to a Truth, whilst he wonders at the invention which discovered it. Thus it is with true wit as in the true *Sublime*, there must be a happy Agreement of the Probable and Marvellous; the Fancy must once instruct and surprise: Whereas, in the Writings of a grovelling Writer, especially of this before us, the Conceits are obvious, and the Jest is not only within the Reach of vulgar Capacities, but often below them.

It would not be a high Compliment to any one who can spell, to tell him, he can write a prettier Paper than the last *Craftsman*, and make apter Allusions from *Cyder* and *Small Beer*, till he rises to *Port* and *Brunswick Mum*. A Person of ordinary Abilities might imitate different Writers (in that Swarm which modern *Papism* hath produced) to represent all the Diversity of writings even in a *Vintner's Cellar*, and all the Variety of Compositions in a *Distiller's Shop*. He might hold forth *Fog* under the Description of *Stum*, and copy the *Craftsman* by that celebrated Liquor called *Gin*.

I CANNOT conceal the Satisfaction which it hath given to myself, and to all Lovers of Sobriety, that the right Honourable the *Member of the R—*, is deeply sensible of the pernicious Effects of this vile Spirit, hath lately forbid the Drinkers thereof to be received as Objects of Charity by the *Westminster Infirmary*. It is with this great Authority on my Side, that I dare oppose this popular Composition; and I make no doubt, that whoever destroys *Gin*, will ruin the *Craftsman*.

THIS Character of his Writings may be abundantly justified, and I am sure by far better Reasons than any which he vouchsafed to give, when he ventured to abuse the *Daily Gazetteer*. A Fellow of the *Royal Society* hath several times assured me, that, from philosophical Experiments, he can prove the very Ink with which the *Craftsman* is printed, to have a Mixture of *Gin*, and that there is a Spirit which flies up into the Brain of every one who calls his Eyes on that Paper. He tells me, that this hath been more remarkably evi-

dent in the Cafe of many sober Citizens, whose Curiosity will not suffer them to rest in their Beds after Six in the Morning, and who are never satisfied with a *News Paper* but when they read it wet from the Press. These unfortunate Persons are drunk with his intoxicating Politicks all the Day afterwards; and some of them, to the Grief of their Families, are never sober all the Week.

BUT to fix the Point beyond Dispute, and to prove that the *Craftsman* is of the Essence of *Geneva*, it may be observed that the *Hydrophobia* [or Dread of Water] is not more certainly the Symptom of Madness from the Bite of a Dog, than revelling the Government, and cursing the Parliament, are Symptoms of being drunk with *Gin*, or mad with reading the *Craftsman*.

It is known to the whole Kingdom, that the Liberty of the Subject was never so loudly talked of as since the Rise of the *Gin Bill*; that the Clamours against the *Excise* were in no Place so furious as in the *Gin Shops*; that no Part of the People have had Majorities in greater Abhorrence; or made more grievous Complaints of *undue Influence*, or more vigorous Remonstrances against the Power of the Crown, than the Lovers of *Gin*. It hath been a Spirit that could baffle Laws, elude Restraints, and escape the Penalties of severe Prosecutions. As the Spirit of *Jacobitism*, after having libelled the Royal Family on the Throne, and openly avowed the Pretender, sunk as a Mist, and mocking Authority immediately rose again in a *Fog*; so the subtle Spirit of *Gin* defied the Law which was made to suppress it, and called itself PARLIAMENT BRANDY, in Derision of Parliamentary Power. What Wonders hath it not performed in every political Capacity! *Gin* was on the Side of the Country Interest in all the late Elections, and the Sense of the People is undeniably on the Side of *Gin* and the *Craftsman*.

It is with some Trouble of Mind that I carry my Thoughts farther; but the Gentleman is really so far possessed with the Spirit of *Gin*, that I am afraid, in a literal Meaning, he hath some Addition to drink it. I can find no other Way of accounting for some of his Deliriums. I am sure that no Man who had not taken a Cup too much, could suffer such Things to escape as are to be met with in the Paper before us.

OF this Kind are those Passages which represent all his Adversaries as a Set of Persons, who hate and despise one another, suggesting *Osborne* to be against *Walsingham*, *Walsingham* against *Britannus*, and all against *Freeman*, &c. I know not who could give the Gentleman such Intelligence. I believe the Writers on this Side are as free from Animosities as those of any Side ever were or will be. On my own Part I will declare it to the whole World, and defy the worst Enemy to contradict me, I do not know a Writer in this Paper, to whom I ever shewed an Act of Unkindness, nor have I ever known any Person whose Inclinations led him to appear in this Cause, but I gave him the utmost Assistance, I tendered him every good Office, and have engaged more than one in the same Service with myself; far from being envious of any Man's Success, or jealous of Rivals, or apprehensive of being less considered, because more than myself deserve well of the Administration.

BUT surely this silly Pretence, that the Writers of the *Daily Gazetteer* are Enemies to each other, comes most unfortunately from the Writers of the *Craftsman*; who, if we consider them in any Light, or single them out in any Manner, have less Love for the Persons, and less Esteem for the Principles of one another, than any Set of Men were ever known to have.

Look upon them as what they once were, — the fiercest and most violent Antagonists of each other at the Head of contending Parties; Men who were pursuing one another with Disgrace and Destruction; Men who are now united, not for Love, but Revenge, who agree only to oppose, and who, could they carry their Point, would endeavour to ruin each other, from the Passion of ruling alone.

BEHOLD next the three Principal Persons who form their Cabal: — The first remarkable for having voted the Second Guilty of High Treason, and for having condemned the Third as guilty of Infamous Corruption; concurring in all the Measures which were taken to proscribe the Life and Estate of the one, and to brand the other with perpetual Incapacity of every publick Employment.

SEE them now in their respective Behaviour to each other; how cordially they club their Heads and lend their Hands, to defame any Man, whose Power they dread, and whose Fortunes they envy; but when they are called upon to answer for their own Conduct, and to vindicate any Transaction in their own Shares of the Administration, they complain of each other as a Load; they are either silent, or retire into separate Vindications; they say what they plausibly can to palliate their own Infirmities, and give up one another in Turn; as Colleagues of whom they are ashamed, and whom they are not able to justify.

LEAVING then the Grandees of the Faction, the Chiefs of their Army, to take a View of the Subaltern Officers, behold the *Craftsman* disclaiming the Principles of *Fog*, and *Fog* renouncing those of the *Craftsman*. Even Mr. Addison's Cousin E—— is refused as an Ally by either, *Camillus* is looked upon as an Irish Outlaw, the tall Mr. C—— is one of *Fog* Johnson's Comrades, and the Independent London Journalist as a Vermin of a worse Species than any of the rest.

WHEN I see this, and I do not name every one to whom the Patriots have refused their Imprimatur, or whom they have silenced after some unhappy Attempts in their Capital Paper, it is wonderfully pleasant to hear them talk of Dissensions amongst the Ministerial Allies. I thank God we have no Confederacy with professed Writers for the Pretender's Interest; we have no Assistance either from those who have been in Newgate, or who deserve to go there; we have none who run away with the publick Money into France, railing at the Friends to a French Interest; and above all, I am thankful we have no Correspondence with that Reverend Divine Mr. W—— W——, whose ingenious Attempt to extract Money from a Great Person, by communicating to him the History of Prime Ministers, as a Treatise that could not be kept from the World without a valuable Consideration, made the *Walsham Blacks* blush with Envy, to see themselves over-topped in their own Trade.

THE Author of *Fog* feeling the Weight of these Objections against himself and some of his Friends, found out a Method last Week to protect themselves for the future. "PAPIST and JACOBITE, says that ingenious Writer, are actionable Words; and as Ministerial Writers have always been very liberal in bestowing these Epithets upon all their Opposers; but in particular upon Us, we advise them for the future to beware; for if they shall hereafter cry Papist or Jacobite, when they find they cannot give us an Answer, We ARE RESOLVED TO BRING OUR ACTION." Most magnanimously spoken! I beg then that he will bring his Action against me; for I do affirm, that he is an Advocate both for Popery and the Pretender; and I have an extreme Curiosity to see what Damages a Jury will give him for this Injury to his Reputation.

THESE Words *Papist* and *Jacobite*, are undoubtedly very hard Names, and the *Toryshiremen* have given us a Precedent that they will bear an Action. But I have heard, that in all Actions for Words (excepting only *Scandal Mag.*) there is such a thing as Justification; and the Tenor of the Words may be justified either by the Proof of particular Facts, or by Evidence of the general Character which the Party bears of whom they are spoken.

If I should ever meet with a Paper which affirms, that the Religion of a *Papist* is of no ill Consequence to the Liberties of the People, but that a *Papist King* may reign over a Protestant Nation, without the least Danger to their Civil or Religious Rights, at the same Time insinuating, that Protestant Dissenters ought not to be tolerated in any Society, I should make no doubt that such a Paper was writ with the strongest Design to bring in Popery and the Pretender; that it was writ in Defiance of the Fundamental Laws of this Kingdom, which say, that no *Papist*, or Person marrying a *Papist*, shall be capable of inheriting the Crown; and that the Author, instead of having his Action for being called *Papist* or *Jacobite*, ought to be the Subject of legal Animadversion, for daring to publish such traitorous Positions.

I therefore affirm, that I bought of the Publisher of *Fog's Journal*, a Paper of this Import within these two Years past, which I am ready to produce, whenever the Author shall be offended at the Words *Papist* and *Jacobite*.

It is very terrifying, that these Gentlemen should





threaten us with their Actions. I do not know, for my Part, what may be safely spoken in Times of so much Exception. If one were only to name an Irishman, — Sir, says Camillus, that Word's admissible, I'll bring my Action, says Fog, if you call me Papist; and I'll bring mine, says the Independent London Journal, if you call me FRENCH PROPHET.

FRA. WALSINGHAM.

Yesterday came in a Mail from France, with these Advices.

Leghorn, July 24.

**T**EN Spanish Battalions are arrived here from Sicily for Lombardy. Our Commandant has sent an Order to the Dutchy of Massa for buying up seven great Carts, such as they make use of in carrying Blocks of Marble, which he intends to send to Lombardy to serve as Carriages for the great Artillery.

Paris, August 13. They write from Italy, that the Weather there continues excessive hot, and that the Troops lie still very quiet in their former Quarters. It was generally reported in the Army, that while the Allies are employed in the Siege of Mantua, the Emperor will send a new Army into that Country, in order to go upon some Enterprize; and that, in this Case, as soon as the Marshal de Noailles has Advice of the March of the Imperial Troops, he will advance into Tirol with the Army of Observation, which may probably occasion some bloody Battle. The freshest Letters from the Army in Italy say, that General Wallis was arrived in the Trentin, to take the Command of the Imperial Troops on him, in the Room of Count Konigsegg; and that there is a great Desertion among the Soldiers of the Garison of Mantua.

The German Army on the Rhine is still in the same Position, and continues foraging. Prince Eugene is also very quiet in his Camp at Bruchsal.

The Marquis Mari set out hence this Day Se'ennight for the Court of Spain; and the Count de Montijo went the 10th to Versailles, to take Leave of their Majesties and the Ministers, and set out next Day for Hanover. The Prince of Modena stays some Days at Chantilly, to take the Diversion of hunting with the Duke of Bourbon.

Modena, July 28. The Duke de Montemar, who opened the Trenches before Mirandola on the 25th with 8000 Spaniards, began Yesterday to play upon that Place from three Batteries of 8 Guns each, two Batteries of 4 Mortars, with Bombs, and two others with Mortars for throwing Stones. The Commandant of that Place has made a Salley, in which he took 50 Spaniards Prisoners. The Siege advances very slowly, not only by Reason of the continual Fire from the Cannon of the Place, but because of the great Drought, which hinders the Spaniards from carrying on their Works with Success. The Troops which form the Blockade of Mantua, are retired a little farther from that Place, for fear of catching Dilempers from the unwholesome Exhalations of the Lake, the Waters of which are very low. The Commandant of Mantua lays hold of this Opportunity to bring in as much Provisions as possible.

Venice, July 30. An Express is gone through this City from Vienna, to Rome, to carry the News of a signal Victory, which the Persian Army, commanded by Thomas Kouli-Kan, has gained over the Turks, who were intirely defeated.

Hamburg, August 5. Our venerable Magistrates have received a serious Exhortation from the Emperor, to make speedy Payment of their Quota of the Roman Months, threatening, that in case of Refusal, his Imperial Majesty shall be obliged to commission the King of Great Britain, as Elector of Hanover, to levy it by Execution; and we are assured, that our Burghers will forthwith be convened, in order to take a proper Resolution thereupon.

Some Advices from Dantzick say, that by the Intercession of the Empress of Russia, the Alterations lately made at Thorn in favour of the Roman Catholics, are to be abolished, and Affairs to be re-established on the Foot of the Treaty of Oliva.

LONDON.

Yesterday Morning John Weldon, Esq; was married to Mrs. Anne Shoebrick, Daughter of Martin Shoebrick of Hammermith, Esq; a beautiful young Lady with a Fortune of 5000 l.

LONDON:

The Right Hon. the Lord Gower has purchas'd the large White House in Upper Brook-street, near Grosvenor Square, which was valued at 250 l. per Annum.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Lincoln will set out in a few Days to finish his Studies in foreign Parts.

The Lord Chief Baron Reynolds, and Mr. Baron Carter, having finished the Norfolk Circuit, are arrived in Town.

Last Saturday in the Afternoon, Mr. James Pool of St. Albans, coming from thence to London, had the Misfortune to be thrown from his Horse near Barnet, and was bruised in such a Manner that his Life is despaired of.

Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire is so far advanced in her Pregnancy, that she is daily expected to be delivered.

Last Week died at his House near Wotton-Basset, Lewis Smithson, Esq; a Gentleman of a good Estate.

Last Wednesday Se'ennight — Brooks, of Somerset, Esq; was married at Bath to Mrs. Quinell, Relict of the late George Quinell, Esq; a Gentlewoman of a considerable Fortune.

Last Tuesday in the Afternoon, Mr. Commins, a Fishmonger, and Mr. Ayde, a Surgeon, were robbed between Kensington Gravel Pits and Shepherd's Bush, by a single Highwayman, meanly dressed and worse mounted, who took their Money and a Watch, dismounted them and rode off undiscovered.

In our last were omitted the Names of the Council at the Trial of Henry Rogers and John Street, at the Assizes held at Launceston for the County of Cornwall. The Council for the King were Mr. Serjeant Chapple, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. Serjeant Eyre, Mr. Penrose, and Mr. Fortescue, jun. The Council for the Criminals were Mr. Pratt, and Mr. Draper. We hear that the Solicitor for the Treasury, Nicholas Paxton, Esq; was also there on the Part of the Crown, he being sent down purposely to prosecute this Affair.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 140 1-4th to 1-half. India 147. South Sea 82. Old Annuity 107 1-4th to 3-8ths. New ditto 106 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 94 1-4th. Emperor's Loan 1 3-4ths per Cent. Premium. Royal Assurance 96 1-4th. London Assurance 12 3-8ths. African 15. India Bonds 41. 19s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 21. 15s. Premium. South Sea Bonds 21. 19s. Premium. Bank Circulation 81. 7s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallies 31. 5s. to 10s. Premium. English Copper 21. 2s. Premium. Welsh ditto, Books shut. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 11. 5s. per Cent. Discount.

Admiralty Office, July 18, 1735.

**H**IS Majesty having been graciously pleased by his Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated the 10th of June, 1733, to establish certain Rules and Orders for the better Government of the Charity for the Relief of poor Widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy: These are to give Notice to all such Widows as aforesaid, whose Husbands died on or since the 30th of August, 1732, that Copies of the said Rules and Orders are lodged with the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, and also with the Clerks of the Cheque at Deptford and Woolwich, and the Naval Officers at Harwich, Deal, and Kinsale; where they may be informed of all Particulars which entitle such Widows to the Benefit of the said Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpose: But such Widows as live at too great a Distance from the Places above-mentioned, may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbett, Esq; at the Admiralty Office, who will send them all necessary Information. And the Court of Assistants for Management of the said Charity do hereby give Notice, that they will meet at the Admiralty Office on Tuesday the 9th of September, at Eight of the Clock in the Morning, to receive the Claims of such Widows, as shall be qualified according to the said Rules and Orders.

To be Lett,

At Michaelmas next, at Bathenston near BATH,

**A** Large Convenient Malt-House, that will make near 40 Quarters of Malt a Week, with two very fine Kilns; together with a very good Dwelling House, now building, of three Rooms on a Floor, with Salt Windows, and good Cellar. It is pleasantly situated in the great Road from Bath to London, and very convenient to have Barley brought from the Devises, and other great Markets. Enquire of HENRY WATTEAU, Esq; at the said Place.

LONDON:

Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

August 4. 1735.  
**W**HEREAS a Beauvau in a Gentleman's Chambers N<sup>o</sup> 10. up one Pair of Stairs, in the King's Bench Walks, Temple, was some time between Saturday the 26th of July, and Sunday the 3d Instant, broke open, and robbed of the following Particulars: A Gold Watch, marked Name Peckover, N<sup>o</sup> 6728, the Case chased with the Effigies of Penelope and her Suitors. A Gold Mural-Clock with Swivels, to which was a Gold Ring, with a Picture, and two Seals, one of which was a triangular Topaz Seal, with Arms Crest, and Homer's Head. The Arms were a Lion rampant with a ragged Staff in his Paw, the Crest a Lion rampant eras'd. The other Seal a small Crystal set in Gold, with a Head. A Blue enamelled round Snuff-box, with a Landkip and Flowers. Five Silver Tea Spoons and a Sugarer, marked H.P. A Gold chase Cane-head, the Effigies of Peckover and Menealau. Four Gold Rings. One large beautiful Pebble, a Rose Diamond, six Sparks, and two false red stones. The Silver Hilt and Terril of a Sword.

Whoever will bring all the above-mentioned Things to Richard Peckover in Exchange-alley, Watchmaker, shall receive Twenty Guineas for the whole, and in Proportion to any Part.

**W**HEREAS some Evil-minded Person

Persons, did on the 1st Day of July last, write, affix, or cause to be written and affixed to the Gate of the Dwelling House of Edward Boughton, at Cawston in the County of Warwick, Esq; a Paper-writing, threatening the Person and Effects of the said Edward Boughton, and much reflecting on his Character in the Words following, viz.

*Esquire, Unless you discourage that old dam'd Bitch House-keeper, from Cawston, Lying, Dissembling, and making Disturbances in the Neighbourhood, and mind only your own great Person, your House, your Buildings, Cattle, and Fish-Ponds; and if you do not comply with this our Request, by God you will repent it.*

And whereas the said Edward Boughton apprehends himself to be in Danger of receiving some Mischief in his House, Out Buildings, Cattle, Corn, or Fish Ponds, from Persons concerned in writing and publishing the said Paper-writing: He hath thought fit to publish this Advertisement, and hereby promises a Reward of Twenty Guineas to the Person as shall discover the Person or Persons concerned in writing and publishing the said Paper-writing, to be paid the said Edward Boughton, within one Month after the Conviction.

EDWARD BOUGHTON

**B**OOKS printed for T. WOODWARD, at the Half-Moon between the two Temples in Fleet-street.

**T**HE HISTORY of the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. Done into English by the original Spanish of Don Antonio de Solis, Secretary of the Historiographer to his Catholick Majesty, by Thomas end, Esq; in Folio.

**T**HE HISTORY of Japan. Giving an Account of the ancient and present State and Government of that Empire, its Temples, Palaces, Castles, and other Buildings; of Metals, Minerals, Trees, Plants, Animals, Birds, and Fishes; of the Chronology and Succession of the Emperors. Ecclesiastical and Secular; of the Original, Descent, Religion, Customs, and Manufactures of the Natives, and of their Trade and Commerce with the Dutch and Chinese: Together with Description of the Kingdom of Siam. Written in Dutch by ENGELBERTUS KAMPER, M.D. Physician to the Dutch Embassy to the Emperor's Court, and translated from his original Manuscript, never before printed, by J. SCHUCHMAN, F.R.S. and Member of the College of Physicians in London, with the Life of the Author, and an Introduction. To which is added, Part of a Journal of a Voyage to Japan, by the English, in the Year 1673. Illustrated with many Copper Plates. In Two Volumes in Folio.

**A** DELA MONTAGNE'S TRAVELS through Europe, Asia, and into Part of Africa: Containing a great Variety of the most curious and interesting Observations on the Parts of the World; especially on Italy, England, Greece, Crim and Noghian Tartaries, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Lapland, Denmark, and Holstein; on their Productions, Trades, Manufactures, Cities, Colonies, and on the most curious in Nature, Art, and Antiquities in the Countries; and on the Genius, Manners, and Customs of the Inhabitants; with an historical Account of the most considerable Events, which happened during the Space of Twenty-five Years spent in those Travels; such as a Revolution in the Ottoman Empire, by which the Sultan was deposed; the engaging of the Russian and Turkish Armies on the Pruth; the late King of Sweden's Flight to Pultowa to Bender; his Death, and the Princess's Accession to the Throne; her generous Resignation of her Consort the present King; and in fine, all the chief actions of the Senate and the States of Sweden, till the Peace with Russia. Illustrated with Fifty proper Cuts, representing a great many rare and valuable Pieces of Curiosity, both ancient and modern, as Pontifical and Patriarchal Crowns, Eastern and Northern Dresses, most precious Vessels, Altars, Sacrifices, Medals, &c. Plans of Towns, Camps, Castles, and Mines; new and accurate Maps of the Mediterranean Black, Caspian, and Baltick Seas, with the Countries adjacent. Revised by the Author, with the Addition of the new Cuts. In Two Volumes in Folio. To which is prefixed, an Answer to Innuendoes and Imputations of an unscrupulous Critick.

**T**he History of Queen Anne, wherein all the Civil and Military Transactions of that Memorable Reign are faithfully Compiled from the best Authorities, and Impartially Related. The whole intermixed with several authentic and remarkable Papers; together with all the important Debates in Parliament: A complete List of the most Eminent Persons who died in the Course of this Reign; with proper Characters of those who render'd themselves most conspicuous in Church or State. Illustrated with a regular Series of all the Medals that were Struck to commemorate the great Events of this Reign, with a Variety of other useful and ornamental Plates. Mr. A. Boyer